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PASSING UP AND DOWN THREE LINES OF WAR-SHIPS, WHICH THUNDER FORTH ROYAL

SALUTES-AN ENORMOUS THRONG

OF SIGHTSEERS PRESENT. Portsmouth, Aug. 21.-The French fleet, which and come from Osborne Bay to Spithead, to take part in the naval review, steamed slowly into position between the two lines of British warwessels shortly after 10:30 o'clock this morning. The French warships were getting into line when the strong current, combined with bad steering, turned them around, and they got so much in or another's way that a series of collisions appeared imminent. They gradually cleared one another, nowever, although they were unable to take up their proper positions, and were obliged to anchor n a curved line, instead of the straight line as signed to them. A heavy storm had raged throughout the night, and the wind had raised a sea which was far from pleasant to the crowds of amateur sailors who were ready to put off from

there in swarms of yachts and excursion boats. At about noon the weather cleared up considerably, and the yachts and excursion steamers made for the war fleets, from all quarters. Outside the harbor they found such a heavy sea that many of them were obliged to run back for shelter. Others, however, braved both wind and wave, and reached Spithead with their passengers in a drenched condition. The Government transport Wye, with about 200 members of Parliament, and the ladies of their families on board, left Portsmouth with the excursion fleet for the scene of the review, and many of the passengers, by reason of sen-sickness, soon regretted their

At 2 p. m., when the signal to dress ship was given, all the British war-vessels suddenly broke out their bunting, and rode proudly to their anchors, flying masses of flags of many shapes and colors. The French fleet also diessed ship. At 3 p. m., the hour fixed for the departure of the Queen from Osborne Palace, there was a heavy downpour of rain, which caused a delay of fully twenty minutes.

Finally the Queen managed to embark upon the royal yacht Alberta, at East Cowes, H. M. S. Invincible, the guardship in Southampton waters, firing a royal salute, and the crew manning the yards as Her Majesty stepped on board. Outside the harbor the Alberta ran alongside the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, to which the Queen was transferred. On board the Victoria and Albert Queen Victoria was received by the Admiral Commander-in-Chief, the Earl of Clarwilliam; the Duke of Connaught, in command of the garrison at Portsmouth; Lord George Hamilton, First Lord of the Admiralty; and Admiral of the Fleet Sir J. T. Phipps-Hornby. The Victoria and Albert, accompanied by the royal yachts Alberta and Osborne, a number of private steam yachts, and several steamers loaded with pleasure seekers, started for Spithead.

When the Victoria and Albert, flying the royal standard, entered the lines of warships, H. M. S. Camperdown, the British flagship, signalled to man the yards, and, with wonderful rapidity, the "bluejackets" swarmed all over the warship and then When the remained standing on the yards. Victoria and Albert entered the line of ironclads, royal salutes were fired from the British ships, and, as she approached the French squadren, the vessels composing it also thundered out royal salutes, until, owing to the murkiness of the air, the two fleets were enveloped in clound of gunpowder Slowly and steadily the royal yacht steamed past the French warships, the crews of the latter greeting her presence with hearty cheers, official dispatches received here admit that a state of which were responded to by the British tars and re-echoed by the excursion parties, who in their enthusiasm never seemed tired of hurrahing. The speciacle was somewhat marred by occasional thowers of rain, and by a choppy sea.

After passing down one of the lanes formed by the British and French war-vessels, the Victoria and Albert returned up the other, bringing up clongside the French flagship, the Marengo. The French Commander-in-Chief. Admiral Gelvais. then went on board the royal yacht, and paid his respects to the Queen, who received him in the most affable manner, and talked with him for some time. Then the Admiral returned on board his flamship, the Victoria and Albert continued her flow steaming through the lines of battleships, and, that egremony completed, the warships fired talutes were being fired the royal yacht steamed back toward Osborne Palace. Her Majesty, upon landing, was greeted with another royal salute from the huge guardship.

By this time the vest fleet of yachts and excursion steamers had put about for the shore, the majority of the latter taking their passengers for a trip around the warships on the homeward journey. The French visitors were cheered by all. During the review the shores of the Isle of Wight and of the neighborhood of Portsmouth were trawded with tens of thousands of spectators, who, however, on account of the heavy weather, did not have a good view of the naval spectacle.

After the review the Earl of Clanwilliam, naval dominander-in-chief, gave a banquet to sixty French and English naval officers at his official residence in Portsmouth, the guests present including M. Waddington, the Duke of Connaught and I rince George of Wales. The suite of rooms was splendidly decorated. The band played National airs. The Earl of Clanwilliam toasted the Queen, President Carnot and "Our Guests." adverted in friendly terms to the Nation's offering a thorough British welcome. Admiral Ger-

Ing a thorough British welcome. Admiral Gervais, if returning thanks, said that the visit would be long remembered by his officers.

The evening closed with a ball to the French officers, given by the English officers in the splendid lown flad opened has year by the Prince of Wales. The ball was appropriately decorated with flowers had builting, and mottoes were displayed, inscribed with the names of the French vessels. Special arrangements were made to secure for the French officers partners speaking the French language. Two thousand guests were present, and the affair was a great stocess. The buildings in the town and the yachts in the harbor were illuminated, and the streets were througed with sightseers.

the streets were thronged with sightseers.

The French fleet consisted of the Marengo, Regain, Marceau, Furieux, Surcouf, Lance, and two torpedo boats. The British fleet consisted of the Camperdown, Anson, Rodney, Howe, Nile, Aurora, Immortalite, Pallas, Raby, Active, Volage, Calypso, Curlew, Speedwell, Tartar, Heela and Gossamer, and a number of torpedo boats. There were fifty-two guns on board the French fleet. caypso, Carlew, Speedwal, Tartar, Heela and clossamer, and a number of torpedo boats. There were fifty-two guns on board the French fleet, counting the three quick-firing guns of the Lance. The British fleet mounted 154 guns, and they are credited with more penetrating power than those of the French ships. In addition, four of the British vessels had eighteen inches of armor; one of them had twenty inches, and two of them had ten inches—seven heavy battleships. Of the French fleet, the Furieux had twenty inches of timor; the Marceau, eighteen; the Requin, nine-teen and a half, and the Marcngo, eight inches—liree heavy battleships, and one already old-fashioned fronclad. Upon the occasion of the last visit of a French fleet to Portsmouth, in 1865, there were nine French ironclads and other French vessels present, a far more powerful fleet than the British squadron which welcomed it to England. St. Petersburg, Aug. 21.—The Russian newspepers, commenting upon the visit of the French fleet to England, declare themselves pleased with the unusual honors accorded to the French squadron at Portsmouth. They say that it affords clear proof of England's intention seriously to associate herself with Frence and Russia in the majutenance. proof of England's intention seriously to associate berself with France and Russia in the maintenance of peace, instead of joining the Dreibund, which, they allege, memores peace.

TWO MANIPURI PRINCES SENT INTO EXILE. Calcutta, Aug. 21.-The Jubraj, or Manipur regent the leader of the attack upon the British Residency at Manipur, and Prince Anges sena, whose sentences of leath were commuted by the Vicercy of India, Loyd

Landsdowne, to transportation for life and the for | failure of the harvest, which was in the greater part

TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL. THE IRISH PROBLEM-THE NAVAL REVIEW-

CHINA-MUSICAL AND LITERARY NOTES. Copyright; 1891; By The New York Associated Press. London, Aug. 21 .- Parnell's letter, admitting the inaccuracy of the amount attributed to Mr. Dillon's ENGLAND RESENTS A UHINESE INSULT. drawing from the Evicted Tenants' Pund, has brought NO MORE BRITISH OFFICERS TO SERVE IN THE to a pause the wretched controversy in the Irish Commoners' ranks, which really centres in the each side to obtain control of the Paris fund. Mr. Parnell, brought to bay, is giving the same treatment to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien which he has already meted out to the Healyftes and the Liberal leaders, but he is fighting an impossible buttle. The Tory press and party are delighted that Mr. Parnell has succeeded in drawing from Messrs. Gladstone and Morley an admission of anxiety to reach Mr. Parnell through secret channels. The position of the Irish problem, from whichever side it is viewed, is extremely perplexing.

The only patent fact is that Parnellism is dead.

Adverse weather to-day partially marred the Portsmouth review, but as far as the Queen was able to insure it nothing was lacking to honor and gratify France. The Queen sacrificed a portion of her Highland hollday purposely to witness the review, and, further, compelled the attendance of the Lords of the Admiralty, who wanted to spend the recess abroad, The Portsmouth authorities incurred the anger of the "jingo" press by faviting the French officers to inspect the latest Bettish inventions in naval warfare, under the guidance of officers competent to explain their uses. The only possible cause for dissatisfaction that the F wich Government could enterinin is the absence of Lord Salisbury, which deprives the function Foreign Office approval. The French crews are disappointed that Friday, a Catholic fast day, was chosen for the chief ceremony, while for Sunday, a feast day, no kind of entertainment is offered them. Admiral Gervals is fifty-four years of age, a good musician and linguist, and is highly esteemed in France.

Little is hoped for from China's naval action, but he movement is welcomed as an indication that the pressure of the Powers has had an effect. Premier Redini, of Italy, informed the Cabinets of Germany, England and France that Italy would co-operate with those nations if combined action was necessary; but that, if the Powers declined to act, Italy would herself and immediately, if necessary, to protect Italian subjects. The English Colonial Office has just consented to the appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hong Kong for one year, as an experiment.

The Government has instructed Sir Julian Paunce fote, the British Minister at Washington, as the result of long correspondence with Lloyds, to bring under the office of the Washington Government the question of the improper packing of cotton cargoes for England. weekly press several well-known we'ters culorize James Russell Lowell's genius, and expres their pleasure that he left his manuscripts to Professor Norton, of Harvard University. Mr. Rusida also has appointed Professor Norton as his literary executor. The Macmillans announce a popular edition of Lowell's poems, uniform wist Tennyson, Stelley and others.

Frince Henry of Battenberg has gone to Cristy-Nos, where Mmc. Patti will give a special performance

in her theatre.

Mine, Patil will start for America on November 29.

Mine, Nortica will make a concert four of the United states on her own account.

Sir Arthur sullivan will write another grand opera, on an English subject for D'Oyley Carte.

The Prince of Wales visited Gounda in Paris, and heard a private recital on the chamber organ, with which he was much pleased.

THE LOSS OF LIFE IN MARTINIQUE. A PARTIAL LIST SHOWS 218 PERSONS KILLED BY

THE HURRICANE. Paris, Aug. 21.—Additional details received here to-day from St. Picree, capital of the Island of Martingue, the French West Indian possession which was visited by a perrore turnscane on Tuesday night, show that the disputches already published did not tell the full story of the disaster. The number of dead was originally estimated at sixty, with hundreds of injured. The latest dispatches received here announce that 218 persons were killed in the coast towns alone, the towns in the luterior not yet having been heard from. The

consternation exists throughout the island. The difficulty in forming a correct estimate as to the empher of the dead is chiefly due to the fact that the roads leading into the interior of the Island have been endered absolutely impassable. These roads are blocked in some cases for several miles by fallen trees and displaced earth and rocks. Several days may elapse before the Governor of Martinique will be able to give the home Government a detailed account of the disaster. It is known, however, that houses, crops and trees from one end of the island to the other have been demolished or flattened down beyond hope of recovery. The loss to the coffee and sugar planters will At Ducos, it is new added, only four house, remain standing. Of the inhabitants of Ducos, eighteen have been killed, and a number are injured more or less severely. The troops at the disposal of the Gov enor and a large body of volunteers are succoring the injured and burying the dead. The physicians of the sland had hardly an hour's rest for the first fortyeight hours following the hurricane's passage, and citizens of all classes are doing their utmost to aid the suffering and to repair, as far or possible, the damage

The death-list up to date by towns, as forwarded by Governor Casse, is as follows: St. Pierre, 54; Morne Rouge, 28; Fonds St. Dents, 7; Preciseurs, 6; Caebet, Rouge, 28: Fonds St. Denfs, 7; Preciseurs, 6; Carbet, 4; St. Joseph, 20; Marin, 8; Vauchin, 10; Lamentin, 26; Francols, 22; Robers, 25; Rivlewe Filote, 7; Ducos, 18. These figures do not include the deaths in isolated places, interior towns, or upon plantations with which no communication can be had at present. A rough estimate of 300 killed and 1,000 injured will probably be near the mark.

The majority of the inhabitants of Mariinique are practically without any shelter but that afforded by the temporary buts which they have erected.

SALVADOR AND GUATEMALA MAY FIGHT. St. Louis, Aug. 21 .- A dispatch from the City of Mexico says: "It is stated by the 'Tiempo' (newspaper) that General Ezeta, President of Salvador, has tele itrs of this republic, asking him to use his good of fices in preventing a new war between Salvador and Gnatemala. The same paper adds that Mariscal has telegraphed to General Alatore, the Mexican Minister, to prevent a war if possible."

Were dispatches relative to Central American affairs, and Interstate wars in Central America, already of too equent occurrence, would be more numerous. ports of outbreaks have been repeatedly proved to be else, like those from the same source which asserted requently during the last few months, that a revolumary movement was on the eve of breaking out Guntenala against the Government of President Barilas. Now it is said, on the authority of a Mexica newspaper, that President Ezeta has asked the good of fices of General Diaz's Government to prevent a wa etween Salvador and Guatemaln. That request implies that the latter country would be the aggresor, A war between the two States appears rather unlikely so soon after the signing of a treaty of peace, which so sted the Salvadorean-Guatemalan differences arising om the overthrow and death of General Menendez, the predecessor of Ezeta in the Presidential chair of falvador. The latter seems to have become nervon and disquieted since his interference with the American steamer, the City of Panama. It is admitted now, even by a dispatch from the capital, San Salvador, that the detention and attempted solvare of that vessel had really for their object the kidnapping of political sefugees and not of ordinary criminals. The Tribune stated at the time that M. Letona was a politician and ot a common convict, liable to be surrendered by an American ship captain. The San Salvador dispatch not a common contest, he had salvador disputch says, indeed: "Generals Ayala, Letona, Hermandez and says, indeed: "Generals Ayala, Letona, Hermandez and Rivas, en route to Guntemala, were on board the Rivas, en route to Guntemala, were on board the steamer City of Panama." The President of Salvador himself must regret the excess of zeni displayed by his officials in their dealings with the American ship, since he has telegraphed to Senor Rodriguez, his Minister at he has telegraphed to Senor Rodriguez, his Minister at he has telegraphed to Senor Rodriguez, his Minister at the telegraphed to Senor Rodriguez, his Minister at the telegraphed to Senor Rodriguez, his Minister at the end of the City of Panama required to give up were really political refugees since the Salvador dispatched with government of the little of the tental their man had been at the salvador dispatched the dispatched to make war, and why he asked across to the United States in the matter of the treatment of the City of Fanama by Salvadorean officials.

SUFFERING IN THE URAL PROVINCES. St. Potersburg, Aug. 21,-The Ural provinces, inhabited by the Kirrerz, are the most affected by the

felture of their property, have been sent to the devoured by locusts. Owing to the fact that there Andaman Islands, a british convict settlement, in the are no railroads leading to that part of the empire, the Bay of Bengal, devoted almost entirely to the use of Russian Government is smalle to relieve the inhabitants of those provinces, though it is understood they are suffering great privations,

Berlin, Aug. 21.-The grain warket closed strong. Rye for August and for September and October de livery advanced 4 marks 25 pfennige. August wheat advanced 4 marks, and September and October ad-vanced 2 marks 50 pfennige.

ENGLAND RESENTS A CHINESE INSULT.

CHINESE MAVY. London, Aug. 21 .- The British Government has given notice to the Government of Chiha that from this time forth no British officers will be allowed to serve in the Chinese Navy. The British Government has taken this step on account of the refusal of the Chinese authorities to furnish an explanation of the insult of a Chinese officer in hauling down the flag of Admiral Lung while that British officer was in command of the Chinese North Coast Squadron, at Hong Kong, in 1890. Admiral Lang resigned his commission in the Chinese Navy In June, 1800, giving as the reason for his action that the Chinese officers of the squadron were insubordinate. Later, as a result of Admiral Lang's resignation, the Chinese Government declared that it would never again entrest real authority in the Navy to any foreigners.

Shanghai, Aug. 2.-A strong Chinese squadron has been ordered to Nankin and another is assembling north of the Yang-ts-Kling. The Pekin Government is anomal at the threatened appeal to force by the Powers. The Chinese Government expedition to lay telegraph lines has been expelled by the people in Yunnaa, losing a list appearates and materials.

TO TERMINATE HER TREATY.

CANADIAN PRODUCTS WILL NOT BE ADMITTED TO THE SPANISH WEST INDIES UNDER

THE PAVORED NATION CLAUSE. Halifax, N. S., Aug. 21 (Special).- The Halifax Herald" will to-morrow publish a dispatch announcing upon official authority that Spain has given Great Britain formal notice of its intention to termit July 1 next, the treaty by which the products of Canada are admitted into the Spanish West Indies under favored-nation" treatment. Much anxiety is manifested as to how Sponish officials will interpret that treaty under the new conditions created by the recent reciprocity treaty with the United States.

THE TURBULENT SOCIALIST CONGRESS. Brussels, Aug. 21.—At to-day's session of the In-ternational Socialist Workmen's Congress President Mille, of Rumania, in opening the discussion on the fairy of workmen toward the military system, appealed to the congress to uplift the red flag-the flag red with the blood of workers, Socialists and Nihillicis, Liebknecht read the committee's report, which decided safble; appealed to the world to protest against alliences which incited war, and declared that the only means to prevent a general war was by an internacomplained that the resolutions were vague, and he meant something. There was too much Hugoism about of war, all countries ought to start a general strike. A

HOME RULE AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS London, Aug. 21 .- Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to the

that boon, which would be equally ais to say, the House of Lords will reject it. It is for the constituencies to decide how to receive this threat to overbear the judgment which, has during the last four years been so unequivocally declared. I trust you will be enabled to show that the sense of the people so evident elsewhere is shared by the netropolls, and that the electors of Lewisham will perform their share in closing a controversy injurious to every interest of the empire.

THE CHIGNECIO SHIP RAILWAY.

Amherst, N. S., Aug. 21.-It is confidently assorted in well-informed circles that a proposal is under consideration by the British and United States Governments to advance the sum necessary to finish the Chigneeto Ship Rallway, the former to furnish twothirds and the latter one-third. The sum of \$3,000,-000 has already been spent on the work, and there is required for its completion about \$1,500,000.

THE STEAMER MONTAUK BREAKING UP. St. John's, N. F., Aug. 21.—The steamer Montan's, Captain Jenkins, from New York for Leith, before reported ashore on Mistakea Point, is breaking up and will be a total loss. A heavy sea is running. The

A FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT. Paris, Aug. 21.-Licatemant Rujon, of the Alpine Chasseurs, while ascending the Chambeyron Peck, fell down a precipice 1,500 feet deep and was crushed into

PLOCKING TO SEE THE HOLY COAT AT TREVES. Treves, Aug. 21.-The day has been marked through out by continuous processions of pligrims passing into the Cathedral to see the "Hely Cont." Cathelle papers urge pilgrims not to buy relies from Protestants, as the latter ridicule the coat, although they are glad to profit by the exhibition.

A FIERCE STORM IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. London, Aug. 21.-A terrific storm is racing in the English Channel to-night. The sea has greatly damaged have been washed away. A bark has been wrecked at Yport, and four of her crew drowned.

SAVED FROM BEING BURIED ALIVE.

A SUPPOSED DEAD CHILD TAKEN TO THE MORGUE

FOUND RICKING. A man with a small scapbox under his arm enthe Morgae at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He handed the box to Morgae Keeper White and at the same time a certificate which here the signature of Mary Mendelroba, a midwife, of No. 523 Fast Eightysecond-st., which said that the box contained the body of a deed child. The man said his name was William was dressed like a laborer. He said that his wife Mary had given birth to the child pesterday and that it showed no signs of life. White, the morgan heeper, opened the box to place the boxy on ice when he saw

supposed dead child alive and kicking. White at first seemed to doubt what his eyes had seen. but when he looked again at the child it proved to be alive. Quicker than it can be told the little fellow was taken from his unpleasant had and the news sprind quickly that White had saved the child from being buried alive. The haby was taken to Ward No. 31, at and said that there was nothing the matter with him, notwithstanding that he had up in a box like a dead berring.
The mystery about the case is, why had the midwiddeclared the child to be send, when it was affect. The
police are investigating the matter, and are trying to
discover the course.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN ASBURY PARK.

Ashury Park, N. J., Aug. 21 (Special).-The mystery surrounding the death of the unknown young man who was found last Sunday evening hanging to the sea View-nve. is still unsolved. It is now delleyed was seen with him only about no hour before the body was found. Important evidence was brough to light to day which goes toward proving that the boy mot death by foul means. Alfred Errickens identified the body yesterday as being that of a young fellow who called at the office of the bathing houses on Sunday evening for a bathing suit. The boy paid for his own and for one taken by a man who was with him, and in doing so he displayed a roll of bank notes containing apparently about 830, James S. Slocam positively identified the body \$2 that of one of the bathers on Sunday evening. The boy's companion was heard to say that he had not a cent. After their both they walked toward the Ocean Pier. This was the last, so far as can be assertalned, that was seen of the young man alive. A MUTINEER SHOT DEAD.

BRAVE CAPTAIN BAKKER, OF THE OBDAM.

HIS PROMPT ACTION AGAINST A CREW IN RE-VOLT PREVENTS SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES TO THE PASSENGERS.

The steamship Obdam, of the Netherlands-American Line, which arrived yesterday, brought to this port a story that shows in vivid outlines the authority of a captain on board his own craft, when he is responsible for every man, woman or shild who takes passage on the vessel he commands. In this case the captain saw that it was better to shoot one man to death than to imperil the lives of the other 300 that were under his charge.

Captain Bakker, who commands the Obdam, left Rotterdam early in July, with a crew of sixty men, all of whom were supposed not to belong to any union, and the passage to this port was without incident. On the return voyage there were some 300 passengers on board; and the vessel left here early on Saturday morning, July 18. It was after the last dog watch was called away at 5 p. m. on Sunday that the trouble began. first watch mustered on deck, but it was found that all the men employed in the engine-room were absent. Chief Eugineer Bol went below to find out what was the matter, but was only met by abuse and insults. He tried to persuade the men to go to work, but their actions were so aggressive that he determined to do the best he could with the men who had just come off watch,

These, however, soon struck too, and as the fires slackened, so did the pace of the ship; and to make matters worse, the striking firemen and stokers came on deck, threatening the passengers with violence.

The men, however, seeing the determined attitude of the passengers, went below again to their quarters, and then Captain Bakker determined to show that a skipper at sea is an autocrat. He went below with the quartermaster of the watch only, and ordered the men out to do their duty. The answer was a rush of twenty men, crazed by socialistic jabber, at the captain. The man that headed the strikers was Peter Duzen, and his motive undoubtedly was to overpower the captain, but a bullet from the captain's revolver dampened his ardor, and as soon as the other men saw Duzen lying on the deck they returned to their quarters. Duzen was taken to the ship's hespital, where he died two hours afterward and was buried at sea the next day.

The captain and officers of the ship were determined that the men who had signed their papers to do their work as firemen, should do so, and in this action they were backed up by the male passengers. The striking men were ordered back to work at point of the pistol and for the rest of the voyage, worked without a single grum ble. The sole cause of the mutiny was Peter

Captain Bakker, as soon as he got to Boulogne, telegraphed an account of the matter to the general agent of the line at Rotterdam, and as seen as he arrived at that port was taken before the Chief Officer of Justice, who on investigating the case, released the captain on his own

"Lord salisbury delivered recently a speech which appears to mean that if at the coming election the was still in the hands of the law and, therefore was a far as the case was concerned.

Licatemats Evans and Establish verse was to be effected by a bill which Congress was to The captain of the Obdam yesterday refused been to each of W. H. Van den Toorn, the general manager of ted by what he the line, corrobonated the story, aching that Captain Bokker and been with the Netherlands-American Company for twelve years, and that 's officers of the company were of the opinion that he had only done his duty in looking after the lives of the 300 people that had been placed in

lives of the 300 p.p. his charge.

A junior officer of the Obdam, who was a witness of the whole affair, said that the captain had nothing to do but to shoot Duzen, who in another moment would have knocked down his another moment would have knocked down his The men had threatened the pascen-least weakness on the captain's part created a panic with horrible results.

ction.

That the strike was simply the work of an gitator is proved by the fact that more than alf of the men who were led on to mutiny asked and were allowed to come back to the Obdam in her present passage over here.

THE STEAMER EL DORADO FLOATED.

CAPTURED BY BAHAMA WREEKERS AFTER BI ING TAKEN TO A SAFE HARBOIL

New-Orleans, Aug. 21.—A dispatch to "The Pica-yune" from Key West reports that the Morran Line steamer El Dorado has been floated and taken 70 shore to a comparatively safe harbor. The haltama wreckers then captured her, there being few persons Loard. Captain Byne appealed for help. by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, the revenue cutter McLane was again sent to the relief

of the disablet steamer. Nassau, N. P., Aug. 17.—Much indignation is expresent by the pasple here who assert that the American steamer El Dorado is ashore in British waters, and that it belonged to the Inhama wrecking vessels to save her and her cargo. They assert that the United States revolue cutter McLane and her consort from Key West committed an outrage by coming within British jurisdiction to operate. The Colonial authorities have disputched the Nassau port officer to the scene of the wreck to look after British interests.

PEACHES PLENTIFUL IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimoro, Aug. 21 .- Peaches continue to arrive in larse quantities. The number of packages received yesterday was estimated at 100,000. The fruit was in good condition, and was readily disposed of at price ranging from 15 to 85 cents. So far the receipts has exceeded the expectations of both the buyers and stemboat men. All the Bucs have been taxed their utmost capacity in bringing the fruit to marke and many of them are making double trips in order to furnish the farmers with speedy transportation. Packers are having a harvest, as choice foult can be secured in figure which will enable them to sell at fair profits. It is thought that the rish will stop with this and that the receips will not be so here egain during the season. Owing to the fast-freight facilities offered by the Northern Central Railway Company to peach is being built up in the fruit from lightmore. A per-tion of Rallimore's population municiping fully 100.00 draws sustenance from the factories engaged in to packing of peaches, other fruit and oysters in acason.

THEY THOUGHT IT WOULD BE FUN.

Nebruska City, Neb., Aug. 21.-The would be wreckers of the Burlington and Missouri passenger train at traffon station, east of Beatrice, have been arrested. They proved to be two boys. They have plied the and stones on the tracks three tires for the purpose of creeking this train, but each time failed. They confewed to doing the deed, but could give no reason, save that they had read of others doing this kind of work and thought it would be fun. They are sons of wellto-do farmers residing near the milrord, and both are well educated.

TWO MEN BURNED TO DEATH.

n the town of Winthrop, was visited by a destructive re to-day. The fire started about noon, and under fielp was summoned from neighboring to-The buildings burned are Devoe's stable, a confectional store adjacent, and three cottages. A chapel nearby was damaged by the fiames. Two men were reliep in the loft of the stable and were burned to death, as were then of the thirty horses in the stable.

THE WHITE SQUADRON AT BAR HARROR. Har Harbor, Me., Aug. 21.-The White squadron areyed here this morning.

WATER POURING INTO THE SALTON LAKE. san Diego, Col., Aug. 21 .- A man from the New River basin brings information that two large stream of water are flowing into the Salton Sea from the Gulf of California via the New River. This makes

two sources of supply for the inland sea and goes far to establish the claim that the desert lake will be

GIANT POWDER DEALS DEATH.

EIGHT MEN KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION IN AN IDAHO MINE.

Burke, Idaho, Aug. 21.-Two hundred pounds of giant powder exploded at the mouth of the lower tunnel of the Black Bear mine here yes terday. Four men were imprisoned at the breast of the drift by a rock and were suffocated. The bodies of four other miners are not yet found, but all hope of finding them alive has been given up and it is feared that they were blown to pieces. The explosion was terrific, tearing up earth and caving in the tunnel for a distance of 100 feet. A rescuing party recovered the bodies of G. Me-Neill, general manager; Peter Jense, assistant manoger; Robert Blackburn and John Barrows, miners. Their bodies were found 150 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, smothered by gas from the explosion. A short time before relief came a voice was heard by the men outside saying, "For God's sake,

McNelll was a young man, an assayer and mining man of considerable promise, and had been in charge of the mine about a month. Peter Jense was a prominent railroad contractor, and a brother of one of the proprietors: Blackburn was secre tary of the Central Miners' Union at Burke.

Just how the explosion occurred cannot be certained, but it is supposed that a lighted candle or fire from a pipe was dropped into a box containing powder or fuse by some one passing. Four cases exploded almost simultaneously. The Black Bear is half-way between Wallace and Burke on Canyon Creek, near the town of Gem.

TO REORGANIZE THE MILITIA.

A SCHEME ON FOOT TO PLACE IT UNDER NA-TIONAL ORDERS AND PAY.

St. Louis, Aug. 21:-"The Post-Dispatch" this after noon says that a scheme is on foot by which the militia of all States will be put under National pay and supervision. It was started by officers of the Regular Army at the encampment of the State militia at Camp Wickham, the other day, and circulars and personal letters concerning it are now flying thick and fast about the country. It is the most radical plan to change the condition of the militia of the country that Robert E. Evans, of the 12th Infantry, and Lieutenant Joseph B. Batchelor, of the 24th Infantry, gave a resume of the plan to the encompment. After making careful comparison of the standing army of the United States with those of other countries they had concluded that something must be done to dignify the militia forces of this country.

The constitution of the Association of the Na-

tional Guards of the United States provides that the National Guards of the various States to be enrolled in the National Guard of the United States, remaining under the State con-trol in time of peace, but being immediately available for National defence in case of war. of any State will forward to the Secretary of War the application of any company of not less than sixty men who desire to join the association. Each cavalry troop will be paid \$5,000 the first year it is organized and \$3,000 for subsequent years. The artillery receives

of was to be increased by a first was a considered to pass at the coming session. Petitions are sing gotten up in all States, and the movement is despressed, but has been kept quiet until it leaked out Camp Wickham. The plan is approved by all officers 4 men of the State militia and also by Adjutant-Gen-

TRIED TO KILL HERSELF IN A HOTEL.

A WOMAN WHO IS SAID TO BE AN ACTRESS TOOK LAUDANUM AT THE GRAND UNION.

A woman twenty-one years old called at the Grand fore going upstairs she called for a messenger and sent him to Miss Bella Vincent, No. 146 West Fiftyfourth-st., with a message asking her to call upon her after dinner. She then went upstairs,

Later in the evening Bella Vincent called. When her friend was announced Miss Higgins told the clerk to fell Miss Vincent to walt a little while. A short time afterward Miss Vincent went to the room. The door was he retired to his rooms on the second floor he was locked and she heard sounds of heavy breathing. The door was broken open, and Kate Higgins was found lying on the floor with an empty marked "Inudanum" beside her. On it was the address of the druggists, Boeddicker & Welker, Slath-ave, and Pifty-fourth-st.

An ambulance from Believue Hospital was called for. Before it come, and while yet conscious, she cald: "Oh, my heart is broken," and then she lost consciousness. Dr. Hardenberg, the undulance surgeon, gave her an emetic as soon as she ar lance surgeon, gave her an emetic as soon as sine ar-fived. She was removed to the hospital, where she was brought back to consciousness, and at a late hour there were hopes of her recovery. It let a viocent said that she and her friend were act-resses. It is said that Kate Higgins is married.

MRS. JOSEPHINE ALCOTT IN JAIL.

SHE ELOPED NINE MONTHS AGO AND NOW HER HUSBAND HAS FOUND HER.

Mrs. Josephine Alcott, the wife of John W. Alcott, a prominent and wealthy resident of New-Brun-wick, N. J., is a prisoner in the Hudson County Jail. The couple were married six years ago, and went to house keeping in George-st., in New-Branswick. On Mrs. Alcott's twenty-fifth birthday, which occurred in 1810, present. Soon after the husband went south on a business trip. He arrived home nine months ugo and found his home stripped of its furnishings. A letter from his wife informed him that she had fled with the man of her heart, and that there was no use scarching for her. Mr. Alcott was unable to trace his missing wife, and he placed his three children, whom his wife had also abandoned, with reintives, and ispored of his house,

Mrs. Alcott, soon after her disappearance from New-Brunswick, arrived in Hoboken, accompanied by a fine tooking man. They secured apartments at No. 112 second-st., and were known as Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.
Mrs. "Anderson" made a confident of Mrs. Mary Weight, who lives next door to where the couple were staying. The two women become fest friends, and Mrs. "Anderson" told Miss Wright all about her having descrited her hasband for the company of Joseph

A short time ago the women had a quarrel, and Miss Wright wrote to Mr. Alcott, telling him the whole story. On Thursday night Mr. Alcott arrived in Hoholon, accompanied by a friend. They were met by is Wright, who led them to the house where Alcett was living. About 10 o'clock Anderson and Mrs. About entered the house. The husband secured a warrant from Justice Seymour, and his wife was ar-rested by Constable Stanton. Anderson had caught a view of Alcott, and made his escaps. Mrs. Alcott self her husband was too old for her and she had become thred of him. The case will be sifted by be tice beymour to-day.

Peston, Aug. 21. The summer "Hinge of Ocean Spray. TWO YOUNG MEN PATALLY HURT BY A TRAIN. In passing through Paterson, N. J., last night on the return journey, the second section of the Eric con-ductors' excursion to Shohola Gien struck and demolished a wagon belonging to the Paterson Fruit Company, at the Fair-st, crossing. Peter Flannigan, nineteen years old, one of the occupants of the wagon. was instantly killed, and grossi Malone, eighteen years old, the driver, was fatally injured. Flangan was the only sen of a widowed mother. The train was going at a high rate of speed.

PATAL FIGHT WITH A RESCUING PARTY.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 21.-Robert Sims, indicted for ifficit distilling, was accessed on Wednesday by United States Marshal W. C. Steibling and a posse twenty iles from Bladon springs, Chectaw County, Alarims was taken to Bladon Springs. There last niged his friends came to his rescue and a fight took place, in the midst of which sims escaped. Dr. A. B. Pagh, of the posse, and a son of Sims were killed, and a brother of Sims was fatally wounded.

CHEERED BY THOUSANDS.

THE PRESIDENT LOYALLY WELCOMED TO

SARATOGA. FIFTY THOUSAND PEOPLE GREET THE CHIES MAGISTRATE OF THE NATION-HE MAKES

A SPEECH FROM THE HOTEL PLAZZA. LBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Saratoga, Aug. 21.-The 50,000 people who oined in the ovation to President Harrison thi afternoon were in every sense a cosmopolitan gath ering, and excepting the metropolis and the Na tional capital, no such multitude can be assembles at any other place in America. Each of the State and Territories was represented, as was also the Dominion of Canada, while there was a large con tingent from foreign countries. Everything con sidered, it was the largest gathering eve seen in Saratoga. The nearest approach to it was the public reception given to General Grant on the occasion of hi initial visit here immediately following the closof the war of the Rebellion. The noticeable and significant feature of both of these historic in cidents was that they had no special political bearing and was in each case an enthusiastic expression of the feeling of the loyal and patriotic masses. In the one case they publicly acknowledged the achievements of the illustrious General and in the other they paid homage to the Chie Executive of sixty millions of people. Both wer noble tributes, and form memorable chapters it the history of this National resort.

To-day's immense concourse formed a solid mas i of people from the Mount McGregor station to Monument Square on Broadway, a distance o almost three-quarters of a mile. Besides these, all of the lateral streets, piazzas and windows wer packed, and even the roof-tops were fringed with people, as every point of observation was in grea demand. The decorations had been quadruple during the night, and Broadway was resplenden with colors from end to end. The scene wa picturesque, and was greatly admired. As th Presidential party passed over the road a suc cession of cheers greeted President Harrison, while the waving of flags and handkerchicis contributes to the general enthusiasm. When the Presiden reached the Grand Union Hotel there was a per feet sea of people around it, and despite the efforts of Chief Blodgett and his police force, every body was most patriotically but good-naturedl; squeezed. The village President, D. Lohnas, in ; few remarks formally introduced President Harrison, who, from the main plazza, spoke briefly

My Pollow-Citizens: The greatness of this assemble makes it impossible that I should do more than thank you for the imagnificent welcome which you have extended it to-day. I have great pleasure in being again for a fedays in Sarntoga-this world-renowned health and pleasure resort. It gives me great satisfaction to witness on the part of the citizens of Saratoga and of the victors who are spending a season for refreshment or recuperation here the expression of kindness which because upon mefrom all you I am sure the explanation of all this is the expression to your loyalty and patriotism. (Applause it is not, I am sure, an individual expression, it is large; and better than that, for this country of ours is dictinguished in caught else more than in the fact that it is people give their love and loyalty and service, not the individuals, but to institutions. (Applause.) this country because it is a land of liberty; because the web and woof of its institutions are designed to promote as I secure individual illierty and general prosperity (Applause ctaer than that of merit. (Apphance.) I desire so than those comrades who wear the honored hadge of the Gran army of the Republic for their escort and their welcom. I never see this badge anywhere that I do not recognize its womer as a friend (applause); survivors of a gree I struggle for the perpetuity of our institutions—having etdured in march and camp and bettle the utmost A woman twenty-one years old called at the Grand throw the state of th ask you to excuse me from further speech. (Gree) applause.)

Following his address the President held a reception on the piazza, and during the next hou! shook hands with several thousand women an! men. This strain was severe upon him, and whe greatly fatigued. Thus closed the formal proceed ings of the day, and before they ended a sligh shower fell on the thousands who eagerly sough; but were unable to shake hands with the Presi-

Had it not been for the earlier and informs part of the day's programme the President coul. scarcely have stood up under the physical strait exacted of him. Following a good night's res and a hearty breakfast at Hotel Balmoral, Mi. McGregor, President Harrison, accompanied by ex-Senator Arkell, W. J. Arkell, Secretary Halfort and fourteen others, started for McAdam Lake, which is owned by George W. McAdam, a lawye of New-York City. It lies at the base of the range of which Mt. McGregor forms a part, an i the air-line distance from the hotel is about , mile, but the serpentine road is three times greate in length. The lake is well stocked with fin fish, but the water was rather rough for successful angling. Despite thes unfavorable conditions with fairly good luck. President Harrison great! enjoyed the diversion and would have been please to indulge in it throughout the day, but he was Mrs. Alcoit received \$1,000 from her husband as a in the hands of his friends and the local committee and felt himself compelled to obey their

The party accompanying the President to the

mittee and felt himself compelled to obey their commands.

The party accompanying the President to the lake consisted of W. J. Arkell. J. A. Sleicher, Bernard Gillam, Marshall P. Wilder, A. G. Richmond, of Canajoharie; J. J. Delong, of New York; Jasjer Lynch, of Lakewood, N. J.; Dr. Bendell, of Albaoy; Russell B. Harrison, E. W. Halford, Howard Cole, E. F. Tiboets, G. Granthar, Baia, C. W. Tyson, J. K. Muniford and A. Krote, The lake is one of pictures/ne beauty, and the winding drive of seven miles from Wiltonville, at the foot of Mount Mediregor, where the party led the special train on the Mount Mediregor road, was both interesting and evaluarating. Three surrey, each containing three seats, and each drawn by pair of houses, carried the party to the lake. Man farm-houses along the way were decorated with flags, and hous-hold groups way? their greeting to the President, who rode in the foremost wago; by the side of the driver. The lake is a preserve and none lish in ill except on invitation. The Medadam House is a commodious frame building located on a knoll, and "Fernwood," the name the place hears, is spelled in letters made of small stons haid along the brow of the hill; and these were freshly whitewashed for the occasion. The bon provided for the President was rowed, by Mr. Medadam, and Mrs. Medadam also accompanied him. It was a quarter past nine when the President took his seat in the boat, heavy clouds being overhead, but no rain fell. Later a sharp breez sprang ap, ruffling the water to such on extent a to practically put an end to the sport. Mean while, however, the President thad met with fall success, and when his boat returned to the shor at 11:45 a. m., the hour for luncheon, a handsom string of sixteen pickerel was held triumplantial aloft. The President gallantly insisted that mated that they would have had more, except that he felt it his duty to wait for her to land the first fleh; and the greatent presence to him that they began in carnest, he drawing the first from the water. The luncheon a A photographer took a snap shot at the President a surrey, after he had entered, Mr. Harrison good naturedly assenting to a first attempt, but ake good-acturedly declining a second. Arriving